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PLACE
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(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF IN
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Attached hereto for your information and retention are translated excerpts
from several Bulgarian newspapers.

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"IZGREV" - Sofia, 30 August 1950

In honor of the peace, the 9th of September and 50 birthday of Chervenkov the workers fulfill their obligations in the various branches of production and give new pledges.

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The farmers in the Tolbouchin (former Dobrich) and Pazardjik region get ready for autumn planting.

Chjou-en-lai protests energetically against airraids over Chinese territory by American airplanes.

Gorno Orishovo region successfully fulfilled delivery of cereal *quotas*.
~~government supplies.~~

Page 2 - Americans continue to sustain great losses in Korea. National Korean forces liberated the town of Grand Iihin.

departments
New university ~~faculties~~ are opened in the Soviet Union.

The 18 patriots of Rouan who on 23 March protested and fought to stop arms being transported to aid the war in Vietnam, were vindicated by the military court in Lion.

In Rousse, Plovdiv, Kirdjali and in other towns as well as in Sofia the catholic priests held conferences in favor of safeguarding the peace. Peace conferences were also held in Plovdiv by the director of religion, Tagarov, and pastor Nojarov, president of the evangelical churches in the country.

Page 3 - The Soviet Union will take part in this years Plovdiv fair and will display many samples of industrial and agrarian products.

A new contrivance, thanks to the transporters supplied by USSR, is being ~~now~~ used in the Dimitrovo mines which speeds up the process of loading the coal. The results ~~show~~ that prior to the use of this "speed shovel" 80-100 workers were engaged giving an average of 2,8 tons daily per capita, while now only 30-40 workers are engaged and the output is doubled.

The Commission for Government Control, presided by *over* D. Dichev, disclosed that 14 out of 86 industrial enterprises have violated the regulations for use of electricity. The guilty ~~are~~ punished.

Dean
The Rectorate of the Village-Economy Academy "Georgi Dimitrov" (former Agronomy Faculty) announces that students will have to enrol within the period 4 through 11 Sept.

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"RABOTNICHESKO DELO" - Sofia, 30 August 1950

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Page 1 - Information on production plans fulfilled and new pledges given by workers in honor of peace, 9th of September, and Vulko Chervenkov's birthday.

Page 2 - In the article "Our Press", Encho Staikov emphasizes the great role of the newspapers and necessity of well trained journalists in Marx-Lenin theory.

In spite of the drought, this year's hemp crop is better than last years.

In the article "On the Danube" Vladimir Kojevnikov states that thanks to Stalin the Rositza dam, 50 meters high, was built and will irrigate 500,000 decars of land; the Tundja dam will irrigate 400,000 decars the Iskar dam - 600,000 decars. That which God could not do, Stalin did.

Page 3 and 4 A detailed exposition of V.R. Williams' Agronomy Doctrine

Page 5 - Convinced of the advantages of the collective farms many villagers appeal to be accepted members in these farms. A comparison is given between private farms production in several regions and production in the collective farms.

Polish miners visited "Georgi Dimitrov" mine in Dimitrovo (former Pernik) and exchanged thoughts on experience with Bulgarian miners and the director of the mine, eng. Vl. Sotirov.

Page 6 - A short announcement gives a picture of the misery in Turkey.

"OTECHESIVEN FRONT" - Sofia, 30 August 1950

Page 1 - In honor of the peace, 9th of September, and Chervenkov's birthday the industry and transportation workers pledge hard work hard and use the experience of the Soviet Union.

Millions of leva are saved thanks to rationalization.

workers
Bulgarian ~~workers~~ unanimously protest against American barbarism in Korea.

Page 2 - Nation-wide campaign is being carried out beginning August 7 through 30 October for collecting paper and woolen waste to help the industry in raw materials supply.

Page 3 - The Soviet industry has started serial production of new agricultural machines for better cultivation of the land. Machine KP4 makes a furrow 4 meters wide.

Prices of staples have increased by 100% in comparison with last year in Yugoslavia.

Porters strike in Amsterdam in protest of government military preparations and demand increase of salaries.

Preliminary manoeuvres of the American reaction for the 7th of Nov. elections in the United States.

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Page 4 - Facing the new school year a fundamental reform in the schools in the country is made. United schools for general education are established with a course of first through 11 grade.

"ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME" - Sofia, 30 August 1950

Page 1 - A Decree has been issued changing the system of selling grapes. The new system provides delivery of definite quantities to the government and gives a possibility to the producer of whatever is left over to use for home consumption or sale.

Page 3 - Prices of Kiustendil plums are fixed at 30 and 25 leva per kilo bought from the producer for export and processing respectively.

22 million signatures for peace in north-east China.

A photo-exhibition for the Soviet Union was opened in Seoul on 29 August 1950.

"TRUD", Sofia, 30 August 1950

On the occasion of the 15 anniversary since the inception of the so called Stahanov movement (competition for personal efficiency) a long article gives the resources, principles and results of this movement in the socialist development.

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Serious discrepancies in the canning factory of the Regional Cooperative Union in Rousse.

Short biography of A.A.Jdanov, prominent member of of the Bolshevik party in USSR, died 31 August 1948.

"NARODNA MLADEJ" - Sofia, 24 August 1950

Appeal for more active participation in the peace campaign.

The Dimitrov Union of the people's Youth in Bulgaria addressed the United Nations Security Council with the request that the American aggressors be wiped out of Korea.

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Workers and members of DUFY pledge to work for cheaper and better production.

Page 5 - Members of the Bulgarian agricultural delegation who visited USSR give reports of what they have seen in the fields of the tractor workers, vineyards, tobacco-producers, ⁵²⁴swine breeders and the life of the komсомols.

Speech of Dr.Mincho Neichev, Minister of Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the national holiday of Roumania, treating the "liberation" of Roumania, establishment of the new progressive government, reforms and success in building up ~~the~~ socialism in the country.

It is reported from Prague that after many other speakers on the World Student Congress, the member of the American delegation, the negro Davis reported on the terrible condition of negro students in USA. The article further says that there is an unheard of race discrimination in that country. Figures are given to substantiate this statement.

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The ordinary people in England stand for peace.

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"NARODNA MLADEJ" - Sofia, 30 August 1950

Members of Dimitrov's Union of the People's Youth in Gorna Oriahovitza do not help repair the inventory for this autumn's planting.

Members of DUPY send letters of encouragement to border guards and praise their vigilance. "Our south border is guarded by good and bold sons of the people. It is not seldom that monarcho-fascists from Greece and saboteurs from our country pass the border and disturb the peaceful border area population. The border guards Danail Mihailov and Blajo Georgiev Kalinchev exemplified great vigilance. Their alert eyes did not fail to see the two saboteurs who wanted to cross the border on 31 July. They succeeded in ~~get hold of~~ ^{capturing} them."

The schools in Bulgaria need thousands of new teachers. Last year almost half of the primary school teachers were unqualified, voluntary teachers. Last year 6 new one-year courses were established which prepared new teachers for this year, yet their number is not sufficient. The Council of Ministers has made arrangements that the old two-years courses be abandoned and in addition to the above mentioned 6 another 18 pedagogic teachers' schools are going to be opened this year.

The youth of the first Sofia district pledge to fight for improvement in commerce.

Page 4 - "Free Greece, 28 August (by radio) - "Vima" - organ of the Cyprus democrats living in London, announces that a Greek committee for peace has been formed in Athens, headed by professor Veis and the deputies of the "democratic coalition" Neokosmos Grigoriadis and Hadjibeis."

"Who rules the United States" - an article of slander aimed at the USA Government, based on quotations by Bernard Shaw, Lindbergh, William Foyster, etc.

"OTECHESTVEN GLASS" - Plovdiv, 31 August 1950

Decorations are granted to transportation workers for exemplary service.

Building of tobacco drying premises in the Plovdiv region is ~~overlooked~~ ^{reviewed}.

Greek Professional Unions protest against the terror in Greece.

"Free Greece (over the radio). The secretary general of the legally elected direction of the General Confederation of the Greek ~~Workers~~ ^{Workers, Workers}, Kostas Teos, sent to the secretary-general of the United Nations, Trigue Lie, secretary-general Lui Sayan and the UN president of the Security Council, Malik, a telegram of protest in which he says:

"hundred and eighty fighters, legally elected members of the professional unions some of whom have been imprisoned for 3 years are now tried by a military court and there is a danger that they might be sentenced to death because they believe in progressive profunion ideas. These same fighters were tried during January this year for the same purpose but the court could not prove them guilty and deferred the trial. Now in the eve of the X Congress of the General Confederation of the

Greek Workers the trial is renewed in order that terror be exercised over

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^{Workers,}
Greek ~~tailors~~ the trial is renewed in order to exercise terror over the workers in the election for Congress representatives so that they would not dare to ^{vote} against the fascists appointed in the direction of the propinations of the GCGT. The arrest and exile of the minors elected ~~for~~ representatives in the X Congress confirms this statement.

We energetically protest against the continual blood ^{terror}. Please interfere to save the life of the fighters for the workers' party and ask the Greek government to ~~obtain~~ the bloody, terrorist campaign against the workers and request a general, unconditional amnesty." (BTA)

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"NATIONAL BULGARIA", Munich, August 1950

Brief outline of important articles.

AN EXPLANATION - attitude of Bulgarian National Front toward
Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union - page 6

In reply to an inquiry on the part of some participants in the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union for possibilities of an eventual cooperation the Bulgarian National Front discloses the following standpoints which it maintains:

1. General liberation struggle and reestablishment of the Tirnovo Constitution in Bulgaria.
2. The Bulgarian National Front is not a partisan organization but recognizes political parties, seeking their collaboration on an ~~over~~-partisan basis.
3. BNF is not a coalition of political party organizations but is a union of national-political initiatives of various political emigrants. There are representatives of national political groups yet they are not predominant and are given no monopoly in BNF.
4. BNF maintains a positive attitude toward Muraviev's cabinet (Sept. 1, 1944) and negates the Fatherland Front Government established on 9 Sept. 1944.
5. BNF recognizes the democratic and social-democratic parties and any other Bulgarian party that maintains the Tirnovo Constitution. No recognition is given to the "Zveno" party as a whole. Favorable attitude is maintained toward the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union although the principle of ranking and classes is rejected as anti-democratic.
6. On the question of Monarchy ~~of~~ Republic, BNF is in complete accordance with the Tirnovo Constitution which provides possibilities for changes in the form of government.

CHANGES IN THE LANGUAGE - page 7

"Fatherland Front", official government paper, Sofia, criticizes the use of bourgeois language and demands replacement of "quota" for "government supplies", "Mister" for "Comrade", "clerk" for "government employee", "municipality" for "people's council", "mayor" for "president" "garbageman" for "hygienic worker", "herdsman" for "herdsbreeder".

VULKOV VULKOV'S OBITUARY

Persecuted by the communist regime in Bulgaria for nationalist activity, Vulkov organized in April 1948 a group of about 30 persons who crossed the Greek border. The following of the group were killed on the border line: Mihail Kraichev, Georgi Karaivanov, Dimitar Dimitrov, Atanas Kuchukov, Georgi Arabadjiev and Kosta Nikolov. Passing through Greece and Italy, Vulkov immigrated to Australia and became the president of the Bulgarian National Front in Australia. His desire was to go back to his fatherland and if necessary die in the battle to liberate his country. He died in an accident on 28 April 1950 in Adelaide, Australia.

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Various information

A letter received from Bulgaria writes of a two days battle in the "Osogovsky Balkan" near the village of Sajdenik between armed legioners and government forces. Half of the group were killed and the others fled in Yugoslavia. This is the third armed group of the Kiustendil legion.

The Bulgarian Orthodox Church in USA headed by ^{Bishop} Episkop Andrey should be the support and link among all Bulgarian emigrants.

The Bulgarian National Front has its branches in: Italy, Australia, Canada, England, Brazil, Trieste, France, USA, Greece and Turkey.

"NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR FREE EUROPE", New York, 1 June 1950
BULGARIAN REPORT

Brief outline of articles.

OUR PURPOSE - to disseminate the truth and acquaint the reader with the communist regime in Bulgaria by means of authentic data, aiming reestablishment of political freedom.

IS THERE PUBLICITY FREEDOM? "Rabotnichesko Delo" of 7 May 1950 announces that there are 10 daily newspapers in Bulgaria issuing 1,046,000 copies. By means of the press the people in USSR, China and the People's Democracies are brought up in the spirit of Marx-Lenin. Actually only red publicity exists.

CONCEPTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY - According to "Rabotnichesko Delo" of 4 May 1950 the following is the theoretical exposition in Chervenkov's report on collective farms in Bulgaria: There are many common traits between our collective farms and the Soviet kolkhozes. There is however a difference and the most important is that in USSR the ^{land} ~~state~~ is government property and is given to the kolkhozes for eternal use while in Bulgaria it remains private property. However, as it is well known, private property in the collective farms is quite limited for the purpose of assuring public utilization. The amount of rent to be received is not determined by the owner but by the general assembly of the cooperators in the ^{branches} ~~farms~~ worked out by the government and included in the fundamental law. There is a tendency of gradual decrease of the rent according to the desire and decision of the cooperators also limitation or prohibition of selling and buying of land. In such a way the land privately owned will gradually turn into cooperatively owned. Therefore Chervenkov defines the social character of the collective farms as peculiar form of socialist rural unit which after the process of passing from private to cooperatively owned land will develop into a n enterprise of socialist type.

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CHRISTIANITY AND COMMUNISM - incident related by a Bulgarian refugee, printed in "Svobodna i Nezavisima Bulgaria" of 4 May 1950.

In the beginning of this year the priest in a village gave to the director of the school a number of Christian crosses to be distributed to the children. On the following day the Communists arrested both the priest and the director of the school and sent them to a labor camp. Some time later the priest returned, deprived of possibilities to preach while the director was ousted to compulsory labor.

The Brigade Movement Dies Away . The communist countries relied much on the brigade movement. Thus in 1947 250,000 boys and girls, workers, peasants, and students participated in the brigade movement. In 1949 there were only 78,177 participants. According to information given in "Izgov" of 4 May 1950, the brigade movement as a form of voluntary unpaid youth labor will be transferred into permanent, paid labor as per the socialist labor principles. In execution of the decision of the government and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party 5,000 boys and girls are recruited for permanent labor. This year only 15,000 boys and girls will work during the construction season.

PRIVATE CREDITORS AND NATIONALISED ENTERPRISES - According to explanations given in "Rabotnichesko Delo" of 10 May 1950 by virtue of Art. 11 of the Law for nationalization of private industrial and mine enterprises and its amendment of 2 August 1949, a private person who has invested capital or has credited or had loaned money to an enterprise now nationalised will receive nothing against his credit unless he is a "toiler" i.e. Communist.

ENSLAVING OF ART. "Rabotnichesko Delo" of 5 May 1950 states: "The basic purpose of the Art Academy is to prepare ~~serious~~ loyal cadre to the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin From the quality of work in such disciplines as Marxist-Leninist will depend the creative growth of our young painters." The same paper admits that both professors and students have not taken seriously the advice given them. The paper maintains that the Soviet art is the greatest art in the world and rebukes the stinky decadent culture of the imperialistic west.

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE KULAKS - irreconcilable campaign against them until they are completely liquidated as a class. ("Rabotnichesko Delo" of 11 May 1950).

STUBBORNNESS OF THE PEASANTS - Rabotnichesko Delo of 6 May 1950 expresses the opinion that efforts should be made for disseminating the paper in the villages.

VOLUNTARY ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLECTIVE FARMS - "Rabotnichesko Delo" of 10 May says: "In the development of the collective farms the voluntary principle is observed, however there are some ^{exc. 6-7-8-9} discrepancies. In some villages party members have been expelled from the party. They are not enemies but are as yet not convinced of the necessity for collective farms. In the villages of Tirnava, Gabrovnitza, Ohoden and elsewhere some peasants have been threatened that if they do not enter the

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collective farms their children will be expelled from school.

COLLECTIVE AGRICULTURE. The fundamental law, accepted by a special conference which met in Sofia on 5-7 April 1950 is publicly made known. Rabotnichesko Delo states that "The purpose and problems of the collective farm is to ensure victory over the kulaks and all exploiters and enemies of the toilers". The Ministry of Agriculture, Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist party are not of one and the same opinion with regard to carrying out the plan for the "socialist reconstruction" and formation of the new collective farms. With a special Decree of January 1950 the Council of Ministers entrusts the Ministry of Agriculture to expand the land of the old and new collective farms in 1950 up to 8,000,000 decars and in 1953 - 30,000,000 decars. In another special Decree the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, published in Rabotnichesko Delo of 6 May 1950, establishes: "The Ministry of Agriculture without permission of the Council of Ministers and CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent to the regional and county people's councils "plan" for building up new collective farms and accepting new members in the already established farms. In the letter of instructions of 7 March 1950 and in the "plan" the Ministry of Agriculture has given the problem to each region and county to establish a definite number of new collective farms and accept a definite number of new members in the old collective farms, indicating ~~indicating~~ the extent of the collective land. ... The injurious instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture results in a danger of discrepancies since the "plan" is already received in the villages." The instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture are countermanded, the Minister Titko Chernokolev and the Assistant Minister D. Vulkov are reprimanded and the latter is discharged as director of the Collective Farms Department at the Ministry. The ~~xxx~~ cause of these counter measures against the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture is that the latter "planned" a slower process of building up of the collective farms, while the Politbureau and Militia prefer the speed up Communist tempo. The State Planning Commission admits that during the first quarter of 1950 the number of members in the collective farms has increased ~~with~~ ^{by} only 3,491 and the land with 108,046 decars (Rabotnichesko Delo of 1 May '50) Taking into consideration that by the end of 1949 there were 1,601 collective farms with 161,171 members and 5.6 million decars of land the increase during the first quarter of 1950 is not great.

ECONOMIC SABOTAGE - Rabotnichesko Delo of 10 May 1950 gives the following information: "The execution of agro-economic and other activities meets resistance on the part of the kulak elements. In purchasing cereals hundreds of kulak hoarding places full of wheat and corn were discovered. In the village of Tri Kladentzi, 16 tons of cereals were found hidden in 8 storerooms by the kulak Kamen Yakimov in 1946 for which he is sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. Similar cases are disclosed in the villages of Selanovtzi, Boutan, Kozlodui etc. In the village of Studeno Bouche, region of Mihailovgrad, in order to hamper the development of the collective farm, two enemies placed a bomb near the school where a party meeting was going on. The explosion broke all windows. The ~~enemies~~ are caught and sentenced.

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Non

UNFULFILLMENT OF COMMUNIST ECONOMIC PLANS - Rabotnichesko Delo of 6 May '50 gives the following information for the execution of the economic plan for the first quarter of 1950: "The industrial production plan is fulfilled 101.6%. Under 100% execution of the plan is given in the production of electro-energy, coal, metallurgy, machineconstruction, building materials, shoes etc. The rail transportation plan is fulfilled with 91%, water transportation - 105%, auto-transportation - 6%.... The number of workers and clerks in the industry and transportation is increased with 34,086 in comparison with first quarter of 1949... Although the industrial plan is overexecuted with 1.6% there still are considerable defects.... As it was stated by the Minister of Industry, Anton Jugov, in his report before the session on 11 April 1950, many enterprises of the cotton, machineconstruction, woolen and shoe industries worked unsatisfactorily during the first quarter.... "Machinostroyene", state industrial union, did not fulfill the plan for 15 types of all the 32 types of machines as planned. The "Metalloobrabotvane Union" did not fulfill the plan for a number of items such as communication materials, weapons and instruments, axles for cars, pails, utensils. "Leather and Rubber Union" did NOT fulfill the plan for auto-tires, peasant shoes and sandals, rubbersoled shoes, transmission belts, etc. The assortment plan in the cotton industry has been particularly badly executed. One of the reasons for the fulfillment of the plan is the weak labor discipline and that a great number of workers give up work. Leaves taken in the metallurgic enterprises in January amount to 13.1%, in February 12.3% and in the cotton industry 13.5% and 10.5% respectively, and in building materials enterprises - 11.5% and 9.4% respectively." Other data on plan fulfillment are also given.

PROFESSIONAL BAPTIZERS - The town of Gorna Djumaya is given the name of BLAGOEVGRAD.

CHANGES IN THE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE - The plan for manufacture of consumptive supplies has not been fulfilled.

LABOR QUESTIONS - It is admitted by the communists themselves that fatigue from the so-called competition among workers has increased.

STANDARD OF LIVING - This article cites official announcements on falling of prices of free market staples.

WITHOUT BREAD - The bread supply, according to a statement in "Rabotnichesko delo", in the town of Lukovit is not well organized and there were days when the population remained without bread.

MILITARY POTENTIAL - Much attention is given to the fulfillment of plans in the metal industry which is run for the Soviet Union to, strengthen her military potential.

FOREIGN TRADE - A trade agreement has been concluded between USSR and Bulgaria on 18 February 1950 in Moscow. No publicity is given as to the type, quantity or prices of items involved in the trade agreement. A brief announcement is given for some of the goods and their import and export percentage.

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